

My collection of *M. lateriflora* comprises only 5 numbers as follows: 1 from Cambridge, Massachusetts and 1 from Iowa, both with long stamens, and 3 from Spokane Co., Washington, one of these is pistillate, the other two consist of both sexes on different stems. In one long-stamened flower there is a capsule not very small, but it seems to be seedless.—To me it seems fairly certain that these two species are dioecious or nearly so. There may be a third form having long stamens and also producing seeds, but that is still doubtful. Further observations at many different places may perhaps be needed to settle this point.

BINGEN, WASHINGTON.

A CUT-LEAVED ALDER.—On the edge of a wet thicket at Norris Arm, at the mouth of the Exploits River in Newfoundland, there occurs a large clump of the common swamp Alder, *Alnus incana* (L.) Moench, with the leaves deeply pinnatifid. When the plant was first examined it was taken to be the shrub known in cultivation as *A. incana*, var. *pinnatifida* Wahlenb., but closer study shows that it cannot be placed with var. *pinnatifida*, for that shrub, known in the wild state only in Sweden, has the leaves densely pubescent beneath (see Callier in Schneider, Handb. der Laubholz. i. 136). The Newfoundland shrub is clearly an extreme of the common American *A. incana*, var. *glauca* Ait., differing, like var. *glauca*, from typical *A. incana* of Europe, in having the leaves very glaucous beneath and quickly glabrate except on the veins. It should be called

ALNUS INCANA (L.) Moench, var. GLAUCA Ait., forma **tomophylla**, n. f., foliis elongatis irregulariter laciniato-pinnatifidis.—NEWFOUNDLAND: border of a wet thicket, Norris Arm, August 21, 1911, *Fernald & Wiegand*, no. 5303 (TYPE in herb. Gray). A somewhat similar but less characteristic specimen from MAINE: Hartford, August, 1892, *J. C. Parlin*.—M. L. FERNALD, Gray Herbarium.

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